

## Happenings in Missouri.

### Prizes for Missouri Corn.

The state board of agriculture announced the dates for the October farmers' institutes to be held in Missouri. One feature of the institutes will be the prizes offered by the Missouri world's fair commission for corn. The institute will be, in reality, a corn show, at which specimens of the crop will be selected for the Missouri exhibit at the world's fair. After the county institutes a monster state corn show will be held in St. Louis, and state premiums will be awarded.

The usual number of lecturers from the Missouri university college of agriculture will attend the institutes and discuss farming from scientific and practical standpoints. The institutes will be held as follows: Forsyth, October 12; Alton, October 12; Ozark, October 14; Willow Springs, October 14; Springfield, October 15; Ava, October 15; Galena, October 17; Gainesville, October 17; Cassville, October 19; Hartsville, October 19; Neosho, October 20; Pineville, October 20; Houston, October 21; Carthage, October 23; Eminence, October 23; Lamar, October 24; Van Buren, October 24; Greenfield, October 26; Mount Vernon, October 27; Greenville, October 27; Stockton, October 28; Poplar Bluff, October 28; Doniphan, October 29; Bolivar, October 30; Buffalo, October 31; Centerville, October 31.

### Marshall for 1904 Meeting.

The annual convention of Missouri division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, in session at Lexington, sent a message of sympathy to Mrs. Jefferson Davis, who was ill. Marshall was selected as the place for next year's meeting. Officers were elected as follows: Mrs. Anna Washington Rapley, St. Louis, president; Mrs. J. M. Phillips, Kansas City, first vice president; Mrs. Ryland Todhunter, Lexington, second vice president; Miss Kathryn Nickerson, Warrensburg, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Frank Gallen, St. Louis, recording secretary; Mrs. Hyde, Lexington, treasurer; Mrs. Blake Woodson, Kansas City, historian. The report of the committee on the confederate home cemetery monument showed \$1,023.50 on hand. The intention is to raise \$10,000.

### Some Missouri Resources.

Missouri's greatness in agriculture and forestry will be shown at the world's fair by the Missouri commission. The exhibit in agriculture will include samples of timothy over 8 feet high, blue grass stalks over 4 feet high, with leaves 3 feet long, and hemp over 15 feet high and 6 inches in circumference. The commission is also collecting data to show the forestry resources of the state, which include the largest virgin forest of walnut in the United States, embracing 60 acres.

### Missouri River Improvement.

A convention of Missouri river land owners from the counties of Franklin, St. Charles and Warren was held at Washington. Congressman Champ Clark addressed the convention upon the subject of the right and duty of congress to restore the river to navigation and to protect its banks from washing away. This convention is the first step in the way of organization of the land owners along the Missouri river to secure aid from congress.

### Lincoln County's Exhibit.

The Lincoln county court passed an order appropriating \$50 for an exhibit of Lincoln county products at the world's fair. The Lincoln County Fair association donated \$50 for the same purpose and the business men of the county will also contribute to the expense of making the exhibit.

### Doesn't Care to Wander.

"Uncle" Martin Rice, of near Van Buren, Jackson county, built a log cabin on the site where he now lives just after Missouri was admitted to the union, and has resided there ever since. He even lives in the cabin that he first put up. "Uncle" Martin is 89 years old.

### Reward for Long Trip.

Sheriff Schode, of Cape Girardeau county, has returned to Caruthersville with Leo Spivey, who killed John Martin, of Pascola, last May. Schode arrested Martin at Fresno, Cal., and secured the \$600 reward offered for him. Spivey was arrested in a saloon.

### Christians Employ Able Counsel.

Judge George L. Chrisman, of Independence, whom Senator Stone has sued for \$10,000 damages on an old Kansas City Times deal, has employed Frank P. Sebrese, Frank P. Walsh and John A. Sea to defend the suit.

### Thinks He Is Adam Foregah.

Joe Rice, of Marshall, has been sent to the insane asylum because he thinks he is Adam Foregah and is running the biggest show on earth.

### Smothered to Death.

Eugene Crossland, while working in a gravel pit near Troy, was smothered under 20 tons of earth, which fell on him.

### A "Feature" of the Carnival.

S. J. Davis and Mrs. Addie Silvers, of Beaver, were married on a platform at the intersection of two of the main business streets of Macon, in the presence of a crowd of fully 3,000. The public wedding was one of the main features of the carnival.

### Collecting War Relics.

The state historical society, which has headquarters in Academic hall of Missouri university, is collecting manuscripts, books and relics pertaining to the history of the Missouri confederates in the civil war.

### Municipal Ownership Prevails.

By a vote of 406 to 387 the voters of Columbia decided in favor of the municipal ownership of the water and light plant. The election is the result of a long fight against the renewal of the contract for light and water.

### Morgan Would Run as Republican.

Col. Charles H. Morgan, of Lamar, wants the republican nomination for congress in the Fifteenth district. He served several terms in congress as a democrat, but in 1900 he joined the republicans on the expansion question.

### Big Photograph Contract Let.

The contracts for photographing all of the public schools and scholars in Missouri has been let by the Missouri commission to Arnold Shanklin, who will organize a corporation to do the work. It is estimated that 10,000 buildings and 12,000 grades and classes will be photographed, all of the pictures to be exhibited in the department of education of the Missouri commission. In the case of grade schools, each grade will be photographed separately. All these pictures will be on exhibition, and about 1,000 will form illustrations in the "History of Missouri" being prepared by Walter Williams, of the Missouri commission.

### School of Mines Appointments.

The following appointments of the school of mines and metallurgy at Rolla have been made: Dr. J. D. Vincil, of St. Louis, chairman; B. G. Thurman, of Lamar, director; Prof. E. G. Harris, professor of civil engineering; Leon E. Garrett was elected registrar and librarian for the ensuing year. Other appointments were: Assistants in field practice, C. M. Hummel, C. E. Minor and J. J. Brown; assistant in shop work and drawing, Ralph L. Parker; assistants in chemical laboratory, Frank M. Harper, G. W. Harris and H. A. Rossier.

### Investigating Almshouses.

Question blanks were sent out by the department of sociology of Missouri university to the county officials of Missouri, asking for information about the almshouses and county insane asylums of the state. The question blanks will be supplemented by personal investigation of the conditions of these institutions. The data gathered will be used in a bulletin on the condition of Missouri almshouses to be issued by the university later in the winter.

### Daughters of Confederacy.

Nearly 200 delegates from every section of Missouri attended the annual meeting of the United Daughters of the Confederacy at Lexington last week. Judge James B. Gantt, of Jefferson City, delivered the annual address. Capt. J. A. Wilson presented Sterling Price chapter, of Lexington, a handsome gavel made from a battle-scarred tree on Lexington's historic battlefield.

### Baby on the Doorstep.

Mrs. Lillie Beach, of 2748 Laclede avenue, St. Louis, found a strange baby boy, four days old, on her doorstep the other morning. It was thinly clad and shivering with cold. Mrs. Beach gave the unbidden guest a hearty meal and then put him to sleep. Later he was taken to the Bethesda home.

### Remarkable Couple.

William H. Millman and wife, near Gallatin, celebrated the sixty-sixth anniversary of their marriage last week. They have had 13 children, of whom 10 are living; 70 grandchildren, of whom 50 are living; 62 great-grandchildren and one great-great-grandchild.

### His Body in a Field.

Dependent because of reverses, Joseph Koocher, a farmer near Glasgow, while his family attended church, loaded his rifle and going to the cornfield deliberately shot himself to death.

### Sixty-Sixth Wedding Anniversary.

A great concourse of people assembled at the farm of W. H. Millman, one mile west of Altamont, to celebrate the sixty-sixth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Millman.

### New Church Dedicated.

The new First M. E. church at Wellsville was dedicated by Rev. E. B. Lytle, of Maryville, free from debt, and \$800 was raised to pay off mortgage on parsonage.

### Sparks from Engine Caused Fire.

Sparks from a passing railroad engine started a fire which burned the general store of Frank Bennett, at Morrellton. The Bell telephone office was also burned.

### New Place for Female Convicts.

The foundation for the new female department at the state prison has been completed. It is three feet thick and rests on a solid bed of concrete 18 feet deep.

### Cut 49 Years Off Sentence.

Gov. Dockery issued a sick pardon to John Sanderson, of Platte county, who was serving a 50-year sentence in the penitentiary from December 18, 1902.

### Fought Under Stonewall Jackson.

T. T. Torreyson, ex-county recorder, is dead at Mexico. He fought under Stonewall Jackson during the civil war and lost a leg in battle.

### Lost His Only Son.

The only son of Senator John E. Marshall, of Stikeston, recently died of typhoid fever at Columbia, where he was attending the state university.

### Missouri Man to Have Charge.

The Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' association is making a strong effort to secure good representation of that breed at the world's fair. Harry McCullough, of Fayette, has been given charge of the assembling of the Brown Swiss cows for the demonstration.

### State Treasurer's Report.

State Treasurer Williams' report for September shows the following: Receipts for the month, \$181,853; disbursements, \$137,967; balance on hand August 31, \$1,677,835; balance on hand September 30, \$1,842,620.

### Big Apples.

Walter Boyer, a farmer near Maryville, gave six apples to the world's fair commission that weighed seven pounds. One measured 14 inches in circumference. They were of the Beitzheimer variety.

### Whites Award Negress \$5,000.

A white jury in circuit court at Mexico gave a negro woman, Mrs. Mary E. Lewis, a verdict for \$5,000 against the St. Louis & Hannibal railway. Her daughter, Hattie Lewis, was killed by the cars on that road.

## MAKING REPUBLICAN VOTES.

Insane Rant of Southern Democratic Organs Working Self-Destruction.

"Mississippi has struck the first decisive blow at those ugly children of hate and sectional rancor, those amendments to the federal constitution which degrade American citizenship and disgrace American civilization. Other states are sure to follow in the near future, but Mississippi will have the honor of leading the assault." Thus shrieks the Memphis Commercial Appeal, in speaking of the nomination of Vardaman for governor of Mississippi, nomination being equivalent to election in this case. Its neighbor, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, shows that the gods are getting ready to clean out the democratic party again. Every yelp of the south from a southern paper will bring thousands of democratic voters in the north to the republican party. Through out nearly all the great states of the north and west to-day the democratic party is a feeble and discredited sect, and its silly southern section is making it still weaker and still more contemptible. Outside of the old slave region of 1861 the democrats got only 13 electoral votes in 1900, and even in the slave section they lost Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia. The implacables of the Memphis brand are doing their little best to put these Bryanite electoral votes on the republican side in 1904.

So long as democrats of the south can be baited or bribed into such antics as the Mississippi democrats and their outside champions have been playing recently, the republicans need have no fear of the result in any national election. A solid south will make a solid north, and the solid north will always win. The Vardamans and the Moneyers are a grosser variety of the Yanceys and the Tombes of long ago, and their ravings will hit their section as the howlings of the earlier marplots did, though the punishment will not take the same shape as the other did. The frothing of the Brick Pomeroy, of Memphis, and other southern towns, as distributed through the national committee in 1904, will bring more democrats to the republican side than have been on that side at any time since Vallandigham and his assistant rebels in the McClellan convention of 1864 rolled up a virtually unanimous electoral vote for Lincoln.

## AGAINST FREE TRADE.

Premier Balfour Denounces the Policy as Injurious to England's Export Trade.

When Joseph Chamberlain attacked the free trade policy of Great Britain there was a disposition to attribute his zeal to his desire to carry through his proposals for a preferential tariff arrangement with the colonies. The effect of what he said was lessened by the belief that he had been moved by a political exigency. With Premier Balfour, however, it is different, says the Cleveland Leader. His recent pamphlet, denouncing the free trade policy, contains not a word about the Chamberlain proposals. He discusses the fiscal policy of Great Britain aside from any political issue. When he says, therefore, that the free traders have made blunders from which the government has suffered, the statement is calculated to arrest attention. He charges, not only that British export trade has diminished under free trade, but that the manufacturers of other countries have been enabled to sell their goods in England at a lower price than that which British manufacturers can charge. This, he says, is one of the results of a free trade country entering into competition with a protectionist country. "We must," he declares, "get rid of these bonds in which we have gratuitously entangled ourselves." There is no denying the fact that the English government leaders are becoming weary of free trade, since they have been forced to confront conditions which, it was predicted, would arise 20 years ago by the protectionist orators and newspapers in this country. Is it not amazing, under the circumstances, that there should still be men in this country wedded to the doctrine of free trade, and who believe that protection is wrong in theory and practice?

## Sound Republican Policies.

Advocates of republican policies are sometimes rebuked as being unfairly partisan in claiming material progress and prosperity as natural results of the enforcement of such policies. The democratic free trader does not like to face the figures which show how the country has gained in wealth and general welfare under the wise protective system which originated with, and has been sustained by, the republican party, and that fact is not surprising, since the proof is overwhelming of the fallacy of his own impracticable and disastrous theories. Likewise the results of republican administration in imposing judicious restrictions upon the liquor traffic, and in devising ways and means of taxation which vastly lighten the burden upon the people at large while apportioning the expense of maintaining the government most equitably among those who receive its benefits, do not furnish inviting reading to the opponents of republican state administration. But those who are the gainers by such methods do not complain. And the public at large recognizes the great and important truth that there is an intimate relation between sound policies of government and the material affairs of the people.—Troy Times.

## Col. Watterson condemns both Cleveland and Bryan as selfish politicians representing to the party nothing but upper and nether millstones.

The colonel should also note that there is nothing to grind in the way of issues.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## Undoubtedly the most successful reformer of modern times is President Roosevelt, who very early in his career discovered that the party organization is a necessity in a democratic republic, and that the most effective reform work can be accomplished within party lines, not by putting one's self out of touch with every agency that can hope for power.

The political critic has his value, but it is not in the direction of positive accomplishment of good.—Indianapolis Journal.

## A POLITICAL ANOMALY.

Curious Features of the Political Situation in the Southern States.

Discussing the political outlook a few days ago a member of congress said the southern states in politics are a study, and he explained his remark by adding: "They will accept any man a democratic convention hands them, and will take any old platform it promulgates, the only thing they insist upon being that the democratic label shall be affixed to all goods." That this should be so nearly 40 years after the war is one of the curiosities of politics, says the Indianapolis Journal. The term "solid south" originated so long ago that the younger generation of voters now on the stage are ignorant of its origin, and almost of its significance, yet the condition continues long after the causes that gave rise to it have passed away. It is an unfortunate thing for the country and especially for the south. It is the more surprising, because, while slavery existed, the only institution or issue that differentiated the southern states from those of the north, there was no solid south. Even the long-continued agitation of the slavery question and the determined opposition to its extension did not drive the south together politically until a few years before the war. As long as the whig party existed its nominees for president always carried some southern states. In 1840 William Henry Harrison carried eight southern states. In 1844 Henry Clay carried five, and as late as 1852 Gen. Scott, the whig candidate, and a man of northern birth, carried Tennessee and Kentucky, and received a large popular vote in several southern states. In 1856 Millard Fillmore, another northern man, received a large popular vote in every southern state, though he did not carry one. The civil war made the south solid, and it has continued so ever since as far as electoral votes are concerned. The unfortunate experiences of the reconstruction period increased the political solidarity of the south, and the withdrawal of union troops during the Hayes administration did not help matters a particle. For the last 25 years every southern state has cast its electoral vote for the democratic candidate, without caring much where he came from, or what kind of a platform he stood on. There were, however, unmistakable signs of disintegration in 1896, when McKinley received a very large popular vote in several southern states, and again in 1900, when the republican vote in the south was almost equally as large.

The most curious feature of the situation is that the south should have continued for nearly 40 years so unwavering in its political devotion to a party that has never brought it anything but disaster, and which is to-day opposed to all the national policies that have created the new south, and its unexampled prosperity. For all the progress the south has made since the war, and it has been very great, it is indebted, under Providence, to republican policies and legislation accomplished in spite of steady and determined democratic opposition. Yet, as the congressmen above quoted said, the southern states "will accept any man a democratic convention hands them, and will take any old platform it promulgates." It is a remarkable case of a people subordinating their moral and material interests to political sentiment, which, if it ever had any reason for existing, has become only the shadow of a shade. In all other respects the southern people are intelligent, progressive and accessible to reason. They are thoroughly posted as to the resources of the south, and have shown keen appreciation of and great enterprise in utilizing the opportunities which republican policies and legislation have placed within their reach; yet they continue to vote for the party that has done absolutely nothing for them and whose success in a national election would have a blighting influence on every southern industry. The condition is so anomalous that it would seem it cannot continue permanently, and the sooner it ends the better for the south and the whole country.

## BRYAN SUPPORTS GOLD MAN.

The Decadent Cheap Money Moses is a Surprising Harlequin Act.

In giving his support to John H. Clarke, the choice of the Ohio democracy for the United States senate, William Jennings Bryan has acted in a way hardly to be expected, when one considers the bitterness with which he has heretofore kept up his attacks upon all "gold-tainted" democrats. While his attitude by no means assures a satisfactory basis of compromise at the next democratic national convention, it may be taken as indicating the possibility of compromise, says the Chicago Record-Herald. This is what he says: "To oppose him (Clarke) because of his action in 1896, in spite of the fact that he helped us heartily in 1900, is spite of the fact that he has supported Johnson in all of his reforms, in spite of the fact that he is now helping us in everything except one phase of the question, and in spite of the fact that on that question I believe his sympathies will lead him to our side when he thoroughly understands the subject—to oppose him, I say, in spite of these things would be unreasonable and unjust."

## When it comes to enumerating the qualities which make Mr. Clarke a good democrat and a desirable candidate Mr. Bryan turns to several issues which he thinks are of vital importance.

Mr. Clarke's "sympathies with the people in their fight against organized wealth," he is "in favor of the election of senators by direct vote," he is "opposed to government by injunction," he is "in favor of an income tax," he has "sound views on imperialism and the tariff."

## On these grounds Mr. Bryan is able to assert that Mr. Clarke is "marching forward," and hence is distinguishable from the "reorganizers" of democracy, against whom war is still proclaimed.

While Hon. Tom L. Johnson is spending \$40,000 on trout ponds, the plain people will continue to fish for German carp off the dock.—Detroit Free Press (Dem.).

## Secretary Shaw's confidence in the country's ability to maintain its prosperity will no doubt be regarded by Mr. Hanna as a pretty reliable offset to anything Mr. Bryan may say in Ohio.

Washington Star.

## COLLEGE FACULTY DEFIED.

Every Student at Bucknell Suspended for Engaging in Class "Rush" After Orders to the Contrary.

Akron, O., Oct. 6.—A color rush at Bucknell college resulted in the faculty suspending every man in college except three and they remain because they did not reach the college until after the rush was over. Friday night the upper classmen initiated the freshmen, putting them through a severe course, and when the latter appeared at chapel this morning wearing their colors, President Church made a speech prohibiting a color rush. He stated that the freshmen had been initiated in a more severe manner than any class ever were in the institution, and he upheld them in wearing their colors. As soon as chapel was over the upper classmen went after the freshmen and tore their colors off and bloody noses and torn clothes were in evidence. The faculty then suspended both classes.

## LAID WASTE BY STORM.

In the Village of Ewan, Mich., Five People Were Killed—Property Loss \$200,000.

Negaunee, Mich., Oct. 6.—The little town of Ewan was struck by a tornado and half of it laid waste. A number of men working on the roof of the schoolhouse were blown off, one being killed and four fatally hurt, besides several who sustained lesser hurts. The loss of property is reported to be nearly \$200,000. Provisions and medical aid have been sent from here.

## Crow Wants 50 New Witnesses.

Jefferson City, Mo., Oct. 6.—Attorney General Crow last night obtained 50 blank subpoenas, which he is sending to sheriffs over the state, to be served upon persons who are wanted to give testimony before the homicide investigating grand jury. The jury will resume its sessions on the 13th. There is not much speculation as to the identity of these witnesses, it being generally believed that they are members of the legislature.

## Went Over an Embankment.

Fort Scott, Kan., Oct. 6.—Frank Shirley, engineer, and John McCann, fireman, of a Missouri Pacific local freight train, were killed in an accident near Yates Center yesterday. Going around a sharp curve their engine jumped the track, went high, turned completely over and landed right side up. Every car of the train but the two last went over the embankment and piled up.

## Dowie Plans More "Zion" Cities.

Chicago, Oct. 6.—John Alexander Dowie expects that as a result of his invasion of New York next week \$50,000,000 will pour into Zion's exchequer. So positive is he that this will occur that Sunday he announced to his people at Zion City that as soon as the crusade is over he will begin plans for the establishment of two more Zion cities. One will be on the Pacific coast, the other on the Atlantic.

## Presiding Elder in Disgrace.

Guthrie, Ok., Oct. 6.—Rev. John M. Laird, presiding elder of the South McAlester, I. T. district, was suspended from the ministry by the M. E. conference here. He was found guilty of making improper advances toward a 17-year-old girl who lived with the Laird family.

## Dewey, Schley and Miles.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Certain democratic politicians, who profess to know what they are talking about, say the next democratic presidential ticket will contain the name of at least one and possibly two of the three best known modern fighting men—Dewey, Schley and Miles.

## Doing Away with Slavery.

Manila, Oct. 6.—The legislative council of the Moro provinces has passed an anti-slavery law which prohibits slave holding in all territories under its jurisdiction. It also provides for the confiscation of all vessels engaged in the trade.

## Lead and Zinc Congress at Galena.

Galena, Kan., Oct. 6.—Galena is entertaining the Southwestern Lead and Zinc congress. Railroads made a one-fare rate. In front of the city building a huge mound of ore, 25 feet in circumference and 40 feet high and lighted by electricity, has been erected.

## Made Him Eat Sand.

Neligh, Neb., Oct. 6.—The five-year-old son of Fred Wagoner is dead as the result of an attempt made by his playmates to make him eat sand. They dislocated his neck and a quantity of sand was found in the boy's stomach.

## Kansas City Candy Company Bankrupt.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 6.—The C. J. Fletcher Candy company, which has a factory at 507-9 Delaware street, went into bankruptcy and a receiver will be appointed. The liabilities are given at about \$160,000.

## Ear of Corn 15 Inches Long.

Baldwin, Kan., Oct. 5.—An ear of corn pretty near as big as a baseball has been found in the cornfield of Farmer J. A. Wise, near Baldwin, and measures 15 inches long.

## ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Spain is to spend about \$25,000,000 in improving her army.

Never apologize if you knock against a weaker person or tread upon his heels, or you may be thought to be afraid to be responsible for your act.

The mere separation of jurors impeded to try capital case from their fellows without the attendance of an officer, although an irregularity, is held, in Gamble vs. State (Fla.), 60 L. R. 547, not to be a sufficient cause for setting aside the verdict if the court is satisfied that the prisoner has not sustained any injury from such separation.

Henri Moissan has succeeded in reducing tantalum acid in the electric furnace with powdered carbon and has obtained tantalum in a fused state. Hitherto the metal had been known only as a more or less pure powder with a density of 10.50. The electrical product has a brilliant metallic appearance, and a density of 12.75. It is very hard, easily scratching glass and quartz, has a crystalline fracture, and is unchangeable in the oxyhydrogen blowpipe. Certain reactions class it with the metalloids rather than with the metals proper.

## He Won.

Likely other men of prominence, Admiral Dewey often comes across the irresponsible press, who always affects to be on terms of intimacy with notable persons. Courtship and genial to a degree, the admiral has profound dislike for this sort of nonsense, and does not hesitate to show the feeling. Not long ago, while out walking in Washington, he was accosted by an effusive stranger, who grasped his hand and said: "George, I'll bet you don't know me." The admiral looked his displeasure as he answered, grimly: "You win," and walked on.—Detroit Free Press.

## Cheap Excursion to the South.

On Oct. 20th the Kansas City Southern Ry. (Port Arthur Route) will run a cheap excursion from Kansas City and all stations in Missouri and Kansas to Lake Charles, Shreveport, Beaumont and Port Arthur. The rate for the round trip will be \$15, limited to 21 days from date of sale, good to stop over on going trip at all points en route, provided final destination is reached inside of 15 days from date of sale. This exceptionally low rate, together with liberal stopover privileges allowed, should insure a great crowd, especially in view of the fact that this is the most delightful season of the year to visit the Southland. Similar low rates will probably be placed in effect from points north and east of Kansas City: Ask your travel agent.

Every effort will be made by the Company to secure the safety and comfort of its patrons. All inquiries relative to desirable locations to visit or other information will be cheerfully furnished. Address either S. G. Warner, G. P. & T. A., F. E. Roessler, T. P. & J. A. or J. H. Morris, T. P. A., Kansas City, Mo.

## Luck is important. But for luck, the fool might never have any money to part with.

## THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Kansas City, Oct. 8.	
CATTLE—Beef steers	4 50 to 5 50
Native heifers	3 50 to 4 50
Western steers	2 25 to 4 40
HOGS	5 25 to 6 00
SHEEP	2 25 to 3 00
WHEAT—No. 2 hard	71 1/2 to 71 3/4
No. 2 red	71 1/2 to 71 3/4
CORN—No. 2 mixed	35 to 40 1/2
RYE—No. 2 mixed	32 1/2 to 33 1/2
FLOUR—Hard winter pat.	3 50 to 3 75
Soft winter patents	3 70 to 4 00
Flour—Timothy	5 00 to 6 00
Trifle	4 00 to 5 00
BRAN	67 to 67 1/2
BUTTER—Fancy to extra	17 to 19 1/2
EGGS	13 to 15 1/2
CHEESE—Full cream	9 to 10 1/2
POTATOES—Home grown	65 to 80
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Beef steers	3 75 to 5 50
Texas steers	3 50 to 4 35
HOGS—Packers	5 25 to 6 00
SHEEP—Natives	3 30 to 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red	85 1/2 to 86 1/2
CORN—No. 2	44 to 44 1/2
OATS—No. 2	38 to 38 1/2
RYE	52 to 53 1/2
FLOUR—Red winter pat.	3 90 to 4 10
BUTTER—Creamery	21 1/2 to 22
CORN MEAL	10 00 to 10 50
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Steers	3 65 to 5 50
HOGS—Mixed and butchers	5 10 to 6 10
SHEEP—Western	2 25 to 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red	80 to 80 1/2
CORN—No. 2	45 to 45 1/2
OATS—No. 2	35 to 35 1/2
RYE—December	52 1/2 to 53 1/2
FLOUR—Winter patents	3 90 to 4 10
LARD—October	8 97 1/2 to 9 37 1/2
PORK—October	10 30 to 11 00
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Steers	3 75 to 5 50
HOGS	6 00 to 6 55